1	**Incorporate Revised 2012 U.S. EPA Recreational Water Quality Criteria for Bacteria [J. Geraci]** The State Water Resources Control Board is developing a statewide policy to incorporate Revised 2012 USEPA Recreational Water Quality Criteria for Bacteria by 2018. The Regional Boards are expected to adopt and incorporate these changes into their individual basin plans after the adoption of the statewide policy. This will require the Colorado River Basin Water Board to amend its Basin Plan to incorporate the new Criteria.
2	**Conduct regular monitoring throughout the summer 2017 for cyanotoxins and microcystins (as well as *enterococcus*) at popular Salton Sea recreation areas [J. Geraci]** In March of 2017, Region 7 SWAMP staff identified cyanobacteria at the North Shore, and subsequent sampling detected the presence of associated cyanotoxins. These toxins can potentially pose a threat to humans and pets. The detected levels of the toxin triggered a public notice whereby caution signs have since been posted at the sampling locations. The locations include the State Recreation Area boat launch; the Yacht Club Lagoon; and the shoreline of the State Recreation Area. These locations were selected for sampling due to an increase in recreational use there. The warmer summer months create ideal conditions for cyanobacteria to thrive and bloom, and so we expect toxin levels to increase as temperatures rise. Monitoring is necessary to characterize the threat to the Sea's beneficial uses and continue supporting the Natural Resources Agency's Salton Sea Management Program.
3	**Update the Basin Plan discussion concerning New River Developments and projects [J. Angel]** Basin Plan information concerning the New River is significantly outdated. Obsolete language needs to be removed and new developments from the past several years need to be added in order to bring the Basin Plan up to date on New River activities, developments, and policy.
4	**Assess increasing trend in chlorpyrifos and pyrethroid pesticide detections and associated toxicity in ag drains. [J. Geraci]** Under the SWAMP program, a special study was conducted in Imperial Valley drains in the fall of 2015 to assess the use of neonicotinoid pesticides, as well as chlorpyrifos and pyrethroids. Although neonicotinoids were detected in 88% of samples, they were below the 96-hour acute toxicity thresholds. In contrast, however, chlorpyrifos was detected in all Imperial Valley samples, with several samples showing sufficient chlorpyrifos TUs to account for toxicity. Moreover, two of the toxic samples showed sufficient pyrethroid toxicity to account for amphipod mortality. Characterizing the trend is critical to develop and implement additional water quality control policy.

5	**Make monitoring preparations for establishing baseline conditions for sediment and water quality for the proposed aquatic habitats at Salton Sea [J. Geraci]** Once water is introduced to the artificial habitats at Salton Sea, the biogeochemical cycle begins immediately. It is imperative to establish baseline conditions early on, to have a reliable monitoring program for these new habitats as well as potential bioaccumulation of pollutants. The Colorado River Basin Water Board will coordinate with other agencies (CNRA, DWR, IID, etc.) to maximize efficiency and avoid duplication of sampling effort.
6	**Evaluate the potential for bioaccumulation of selenium, pesticides, PCBs and PBDEs in constructed wetlands. [J. Geraci]** The fact that bioaccumulation is occurring at the Imperial constructed wetlands is well established. Historical data show that while these wetlands have some capacity to reduce levels of specific nutrients, they also have a natural tendency to biomagnify harmful contaminants in the tissues of aquatic, and possibly terrestrial, organisms. It has been slightly over a decade since a comprehensive bioaccumulation study was conducted at the wetlands. Understanding the rate and severity of bioaccumulation in the wetlands will enable the Board and its staff understand the impact on beneficial uses, and to anticipate what we might expect from the new aquatic habitats at Salton Sea, since they will be fed by the same impaired inflows. It will also enable them to develop and implement policy to address those impacts.
7	**Correct General Errors and Outdated or Obsolete Information Contained in the Basin Plan [M. Davydova] [J. Angel]** - Strategies for dealing with agricultural runoff - Update discussion on constituents of emerging concern - Update discussion on salt/ nutrient management - Standardize format throughout the document including margins, spacing, footnotes, heading styles, section styles, bulleting, numbering, etc. - Replace the Hydrologic Areas and Groundwater Basins maps with updated higher resolution maps - Add a high resolution map or maps that clearly identify all major surface waters, especially those with individually designated beneficial uses. - Replace the outdated Yucca Valley Prohibition figure 4-1 that was not updated with the 2016 Amendment - Update and replace Figure 1-1 (Colorado River Planning Areas) with a map or maps with better resolution and additional labeled features. - Revise the format of Beneficial Uses tables - Table 2-3: Correct the names of Dutch Creek (Ditch Creek?) and Grapevine Canyon Creek (Grape Canyon Creek?)

	- Identify and correct other errors, typos and outdated information. - Define beneficial uses for Antelope Creek
8	**Identify sources of ammonia that are causing toxicity in the Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel (CVSC) [J. Geraci]** In 2012, the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) utilized a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) and found ammonia to be the source of toxicity in the CVSC. However, it is unknown where the source is originating from. A strategic monitoring effort is needed to identify the source of the ammonia.